

Water your horses!

What are the hot waves saying?

Animals suffer as well as humanity.

The flyless city is an iridescent dream.

What has become of the old-fashioned sea serpent?

Alaskan ice is just now more popular than Alaskan coal.

Paris has declared against statues a frock coats. It may prefer pajamas.

Some think an electric light bulb throws out more heat in summer than a winter.

A Worcester boy killed 1,119,000 flies in a contest, but they will never be missed.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who carried a palm-leaf fan in summer?

Do not try to invent a new excuse for going to the ball game. Any old excuse will do.

Doctor Wiley says that men who smoke are liable to sunstroke. Do your smoking at night.

A New York woman who lost \$1,000 joked about it. Evidently she didn't have a husband to support.

Aviators now fly across the English channel before breakfast as an appetizer. It is a humdrum trip.

We are told that a dog in St. Louis has learned to smoke. He shows as much intelligence as his teacher.

A hog out in Oregon ate its owner's coat and \$700 in real money and seemed to thrive on the rich diet.

One of the dangers of being married in an aeroplane is that the first falling out is likely to result disastrously.

Aviator Atwood is going to try to fly from New York to Chicago. It is sincerely hoped that he may find the flying good.

One way to keep cool in summer is to avoid summer resorts. One is likely to be prostrated when one ponders on the bill.

A New York boy who walked away from home eight years ago to seek his fortune has spoiled a good story by walking back.

An advertisement reads: "Wanted—A girl to paste labels on." No self-respecting girl would care to have labels pasted on her.

A physician advises us to eat onions and become healthy. We know from personal experience that garlic is productive of great strength.

A man in New Jersey killed his sweetheart with an "unloaded" pistol. So history, unkind of the tragedy of it, keeps on repeating itself.

We have congealed winter in the form of ice to temper the summer; now why not bottle up the heat and release it on a cold day next winter?

A bullfrog may be a champion fly killer, but he is not what might be called an ideal pet, especially if there are nervous women around the house.

A committee of Chicago teachers has decided that stenographers should be taught enough of English to enable them to correct the boss's blunders.

A French scientist has devised an instrument to forecast thunder storms but our amateur weather prophets cling to the old, reliable rheumatism.

One man at least has felt the oppression of great wealth—the employee of the San Francisco mint who was buried under \$9,000,000 in gold coins.

An Omaha debating society has decided that a horse is more desirable than an automobile. Notwithstanding this we presume people will still go on mortgaging their homes for the latter.

A Wisconsin judge has ruled that a man must provide his wife with false teeth if she wants them. This, however, is interesting only to the women who want them.

An Ohio man boasts that he can rock the cradle with one hand and button his wife's dress with the other. We presume also that the gentleman has learned to speak distinctly with a mouth full of pins.

Judging by the English, channel aviation will soon become as common as a ride on a lumber wagon in the country.

Collector Loeb has seized \$130,000 worth of furs. No one, however, cares what becomes of furs in the present weather.

We see by the papers that a Philadelphia woman 80 years old is taking cornet lessons. Evidently she has developed a terrible grudge against her neighbors.

## A GIRL'S STRANGE MENTAL PHENOMENA

NELLIE SMITH, 12 YEARS OLD, GIVES DETAILS OF HARROWING ATTACK.

### AN INNOCENT MAN IS KILLED

Circumstantial Tale Arouses Whole City and Brings Deadly Wrath of State Upon a Fugitive, Whom the Coroner's Jury Later Exonerates.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Some subtle, elusive, psychological phenomena in a young girl's mind is blamed for the death of L. L. Shockley, for whose death Robert Ellis, a police office clerk, and Herbert Smith, brother of the girl, and members of a posse, have been held. It is charged that they shot him as he was fleeing arrest.

The girl had aroused this whole city by a circumstantial tale of an attack upon her by a horseback rider who, she said, had chloroformed her. She gave a minute description of the horse, a description that fitted an animal owned by Shockley. After the man's death she positively identified his horse as the one her assailant had ridden.

Yet at the coroner's inquest it has been shown conclusively that Shockley could not have attacked the girl at the time she gave, and that his horse was then somewhere else.

Shockley's attempt to escape is explained as due to a misconception on his part that he was wanted for bootlegging in Oklahoma. He discovered that officers were after him, although ignorant of the accusations of the girl.

The girl is Nellie Smith, 12 years old, daughter of a prominent coal merchant of Hot Springs. This is not the first time she has figured in thrilling adventures, which she either experienced or imagined so vividly she thought she had experienced them.

The morning Shockley was killed, Nellie, who had started to a private school, went in an hour late, trembling with excitement, and told a harrowing story of an attack. She had been walking along Ouachita avenue, she said, when a tall man, with gray cap and brown shoes, having red hair and freckles, rode up to her on a gray spotted horse.

"The first thing I knew," said Nellie, "he called to me to stop. He



A Girl's Imaginary Experience.

pointed a big revolver at me, threatening to shoot. Then he reached down and grabbed me by the shoulder. He lifted me on the horse in front of him and galloped off. The moment we started he placed over my face a cloth that had chloroform on it. At least I thought it was chloroform. I became unconscious. The next I knew I was awakened by someone slapping me in the face. I don't know what the man said. He didn't try to hurt me, anyway, except to slap me. After I had gone a little way, when he had told me to leave, I found a handkerchief around my neck and a note which said, 'Don't you tell anyone what has happened. If you do I will kill you.'

When the child had told her story, a story strongly reminiscent of a motion picture film, her teachers sounded the alarm. Immediately from police headquarters the order to find a man riding a gray-spotted pony was flashed. A posse began forming.

Deputy Sheriff Hardie Hinton was riding near the fair grounds when he saw a bare-legged boy on a spotted gray horse. The lad rode up to the tent where Shockley and his family, who are wandering horse traders, were living.

Scarcely had the boy dismounted when a man rushed out of the tent and sprang on the horse. "Tell your ma the marshals are after me and they won't get me alive," he shouted to the youngster. The man was Shockley.

Hinton reported this incident to the city police; they took up the trail, accompanied by Smith, and soon came upon Shockley. When the fugitive saw the posse he turned from the main road into a country lane on the banks of the Ouachita river. He defied the calls to halt and was shot.

At the coroner's inquest it was established that Shockley could not have attacked the girl nor could his horse have been seen by her.

## MURDER TRIAL ENDS IN A LIFE SENTENCE

HENWOOD GUILTY OF KILLING, AND WEALTHY WOMAN REVEALED AS CAUSE.

Denver, Colo.—Harold Frank Henwood, slayer of George E. Copeland of Victor, Colo., who was shot accidentally by Henwood when the latter killed Sylvester L. Van Phul, the St. Louis aeronaut, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Never in the history of local tribunals have the presiding judge and prosecutor been subjected to such an exhortation as that pronounced by Henwood when asked what he had to say "why sentence should not be pronounced." He characterized his treatment by the court and prosecutor as "persecution."

The trial of Henwood was replete with sensational features. Like many other sensational tragedies there was a woman in the case; and while she



was on the witness stand in the murder trial her lawyers were in another court asking \$300 a month alimony in a divorce suit instituted by her husband. The suit for divorce was the sequel to the tragedy in the hotel and was won by the husband.

The killing of Copeland was accidental and occurred when Henwood was shooting bullets at Van Phul. Henwood and Van Phul were rivals for the friendship of Mrs. John W. Springer, wife of a wealthy banker and stockman. She had entertained both men in St. Louis, her former home, and at Denver hotel, where the tragedy occurred. It was inevitable under the circumstances that bad feeling should have been engendered between them and this feeling found its logical ending when the men met in the hotel bar-room. There are conflicting reports as to the encounter between them; but there is no dispute as to the fact that Henwood shot and killed Van Phul, and in doing so inflicted a mortal wound on Copeland, a young miner, who had no part at all in their quarrel.

Mrs. Springer's maiden name was Patterson and she was born in St. Louis. Among her schoolmates there was Van Phul. Later in life he was a suitor for her hand, but she married a man named Folk and divorced him shortly afterward. Two years ago she married Springer in St. Louis. They at once came to Denver and Mrs. Springer has been a social leader, though much of her time was spent with friends in St. Louis and at Hot Springs, Ark. The Springers' home in Denver was on Washington street, but they spent much time at their beautiful country place in Arapahoe county, and also had a suite in the hotel where the tragedy took place.

### HINDU IS CREMATED ON PYRE

Countrymen Perform Religious Rites of Race and Scatter Ashes on River.

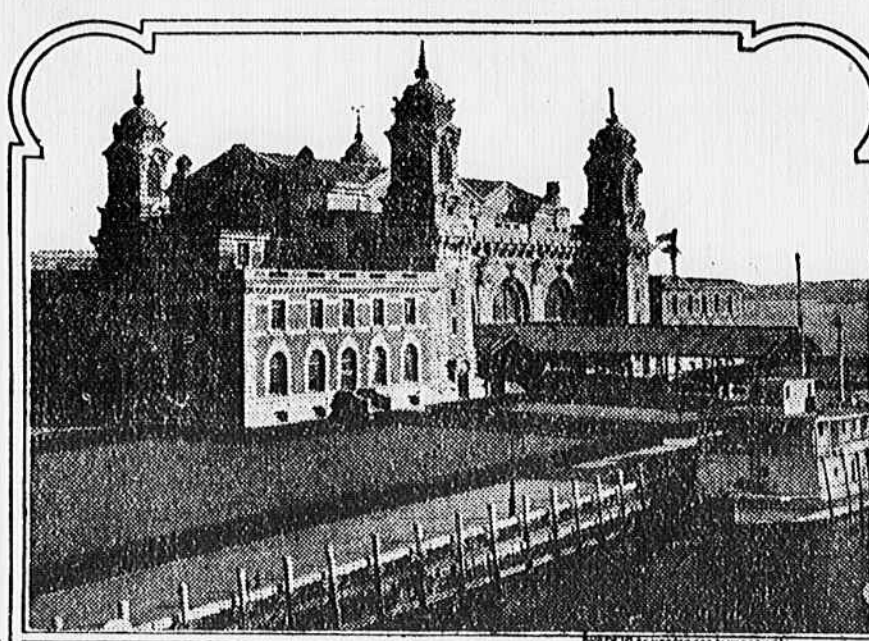
Tacoma, Wash.—Deder Singh, a Hindu, committed suicide in Lyle, by hanging himself to a rafter in a section house. The body was cremated



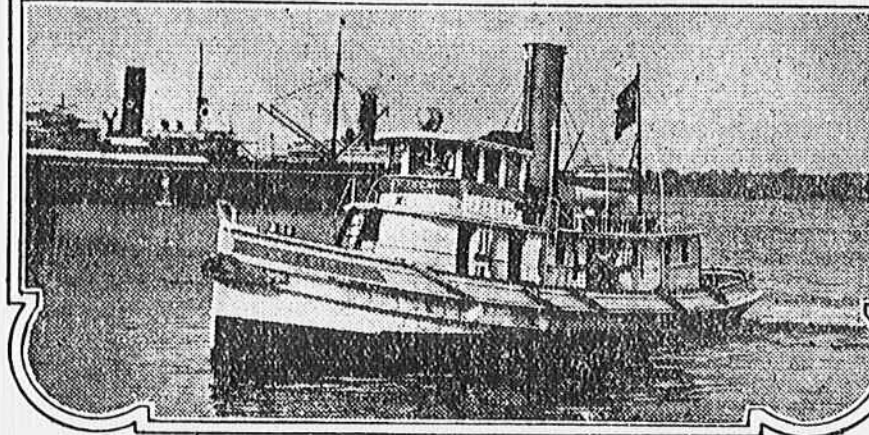
Cremating a Hindu.

by his countrymen with the religious rites of their race. A funeral pyre was erected on the banks of the Columbia river. Two cords of wood and ten gallons of kerosene were used. The ashes were scattered on the Columbia.

## HOW WE GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA



ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION



DOCTOR'S BOAT LEAVING A LINER

THE development of a few cases of Asiatic cholera in the government's hospitals in New York harbor, as the result of infection brought from abroad, resulted in calling to public attention two intensely interesting discoveries made in recent years in connection with the disease.

The first is that the ailment is not nearly as likely to spread in centers where it is not actually epidemic as has generally been believed heretofore; the second is the fact that there are persons who are "cholera carriers," accounting in many instances for a longer incubation period than the formerly accepted one, which was from a few hours to five days.

These gains in knowledge should have a most reassuring effect on the public mind. It has been learned that cholera is not carried along by the wind; and persons who have been in the vicinity of cholera patients do not carry the germs of cholera away with them in their clothing unless such clothing has been contaminated by infected discharges from the sufferers.

The disease must be taken in through the mouth, so that, although extremely virulent and fatal, it is only infectious in the same manner in which typhoid and some of the other fevers are transmissible.

The recognition of a class of persons known as "cholera carriers" has resulted in a determination to extend the detention of all persons suspected of having been in direct contact with the disease until its presence or absence can be certified to after searching bacteriological tests. This extended detention period goes a long way toward eliminating the danger of permitting the disease to gain a foothold within our gates.

The disease-fighting machine built up by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the health officer of the port of New York, in his long years of service has kept the city and, to a large extent, the entire country remarkably free from imported contagion.

Asiatic cholera, a special irritant poison, which acts upon the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, is regarded by some as a contagious disease which progressively loses its virulent qualities. It is a native of Hindustan thought to consist of certain microscopic germs which, on being received into the system, propagate their kind, cause an intestinal flux and destroy the epithelium. It is believed by many that these minute bodies are products of the rice plants on the banks of the Ganges.

Rapid depression of all the mental and physical faculties is an early symptom of most cases of cholera. The senses are irritable, the head aches and is confused, there is a disinclination to sleep, the limbs totter under the weight of the body, the pulse is frequent and feeble and the skin is cool and bedewed with perspiration. As the attack advances the patient falls into a dull, listless and motionless state due to the exhaustion of all the faculties of the mind and body. Blood accumulates and stagnates in the veins, giving to the hands and feet, nose and limbs a bluish, leaden or violet tint like that of a cyanotic child.

The cause of cholera is unknown. A high atmospheric temperature is everywhere associated with its prevalence and it always attains its greatest intensity during the hot months of the year. It is most apt to be severe when excessively dry weather follows a wet period. Some physicians have thought cholera poison to be of an aerial nature, but its diffusion has no relation whatever to the velocity or the direction of the wind. Its progress has never exceeded that of a man on land or water, nor has it

ever taken a direction different from that of commercial or military movements. There is reason to believe the poison does not enter the system through the lungs or through any other channel than the gastro-intestinal canal.

The danger of the introduction of cholera from one port to another is not so much by typical cases as the mild or irregular ones, which often pass unrecognized. Cholera may appear in the form of a simple diarrhoea, which excites little or no suspicion, or it may appear in a more obscure manner, and simulate some other affection. While certain articles of food or drink brought from an infected district may contain the specific organism of cholera and may subsequently act as media of infection, there is reason to believe that this is not of very frequent occurrence.

There was some agitation in New York last year as the result of the presence of a few cholera cases at the quarantine station, but the last real cholera scare was late in the summer of 1892.

In the 60 years preceding 1892 there were five epidemics of cholera in this country, resulting in 15,000 deaths. The first outbreak was in 1832, the second in 1834, the third in 1848, the fourth in 1854, and the fifth in 1865.

Asiatic cholera attacked with great virulence the 1,000 soldiers stationed at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in 1832, the first year in which the East Indian destroyer appeared in North America, and 200 of them were admitted to hospitals in eight or nine days. The troops at this point were young and in good physical condition, but the poison germs had been brought to the country in immigrant ships and they had found victims in many Canadian and United States cities. Fatalities at the fort were large, but physicians by hard work got some 700 of the men on their feet again, and in September of that year they were ordered to march to the Mississippi river in the neighborhood of the present city of Dubuque. They had not traveled 50 miles, however, before cholera broke out in their ranks again and before the command could reach the river the percentage of deaths was as great as it had been at the fort.

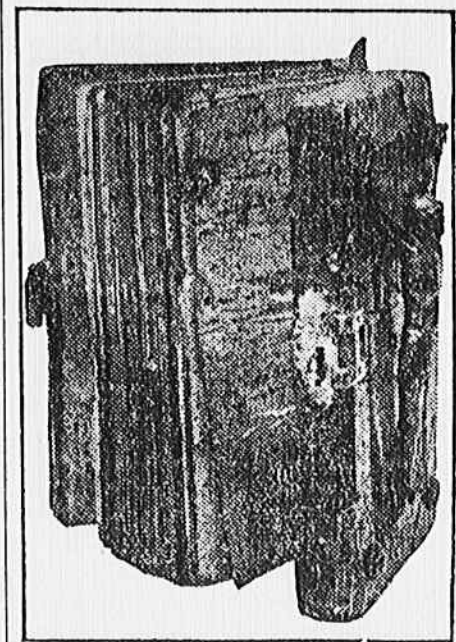
France's cholera death roll in 1832 was 120,000, and of this vast number 7,000 passed away in Paris in 18 days. The disease crossed the channel to Great Britain in the spring and summer of that year and sent thousands to their graves in England, Wales and Ireland. From Liverpool, Cork, Limerick and Dublin there sailed five steamers filled with emigrants, many of them having taken flight from the epidemic. Cholera broke out on all of them and 179 of their passengers died on the voyage to Quebec. The living and the dying were hurried by the steamer Voyageur to Montreal, where those who were able to travel were scattered up the St. Lawrence and to a half hundred inland Canadian and United States towns. Almost in the time that it takes to tell the story cholera broke out at Kingston, Toronto and Niagara Falls, and a company of United States soldiers aboard the steamer Henry Clay took the death-dealing epidemic to Detroit, whence it spread along the great lakes to almost every place of 100 people as far as the "Soo."

Eternal vigilance is the price of human life in the battle with the first assistant to the undertaker. Cleanliness and alertness should be the watchword of everybody. Hygienic measures should be studied and disinfection practiced wherever there seems a possibility for the disease to break out.

## PRICELESS CORONATION BOOK

Unique Twelfth-Century Bible on Which Many British Sovereigns Took the Oath.

London.—There is in the British Museum a volume known as the Coronation Book of Henry I. All the kings from his day to Henry VIII. swore the coronation oath on this volume. It consists of extracts from the Gospels written in Latin interlined with Saxon. The whole is written on vellum and enclosed within deerskin-covered boards. The most striking feature of the cover is the metal figure of Christ finely chased. The cornerpieces are of later date. As an example of English twelfth-century binding it is almost unique, and its value from a his-



Coronation Book of Henry I.

torical and archaeological point of view is quite priceless.

Very interesting and beautiful is the Bible and the Communion Services which were prepared for use at Westminster Abbey for the recent coronation and were bound under the direction of the Oxford and Cambridge Presses at the Oxford binding house. All three volumes are bound uniformly in red-grained morocco, ornamented with hand-tooled work in gold from designs prepared under the advice of Mr. Cyril Davenport, superintendent of bookbinding in the British Museum. On the covers appear the Royal Coat-Arms of England, with Garter, Collar of the Order of the Garter, the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and small Tudor roses, buds and leaves.

### WINS REPUTATION IN MUNICH

Work of Miss Kuehne Beveridge, Talented American Sculptress, Attracting Attention.

Munich, Bavaria.—Miss Kuehne Beveridge, the talented Illinois sculptress, who created a sensation at Leipzig some time ago with some passionate groups, has completed at Munich the bust of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, for which the prince has been sitting for her.

In addition she has finished a statue of Amfortas, the keeper of the Holy Grail, which Munich critics declare to be her best work. The model for the statue was Clarence Whitehill of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, who created the role of Amfortas in Wagner's "Parsifal" in America and has also sung the part in Bayreuth.

Writing of the statue, a Munich critic says: "The conception is simple and yet powerful; it is dramatic and yet elegant—the hands alone



Miss Beveridge and Her Work.

would make this work remarkable; they are the hands of a strong man and a gentle man; they are wasted by suffering almost to emaciation, but their beauty of line and character remains." Miss Beveridge is a granddaughter of John I. Beveridge, former governor of Illinois.

Group of Statuary of Solid Gold. Quebec, Can.—An eight-foot group of statuary with all the figures carved from solid gold will be erected within the next year in the famous Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, near here. It will be taken to Rome to be blessed by the pope. The group will include Saint Anne, the infant Christ and the Virgin Mary and will cost \$300,000.

Find Two Fine Pearls. Bedford, Ind.—While digging muskels near his camp, south of this city, Fleet Jackson, a mussel digger, found two of the finest pearls ever taken from White river in this vicinity. The larger weighs 32 grains, the other 20 grains. He was offered \$900 for the pearls, which were both taken from one shell.